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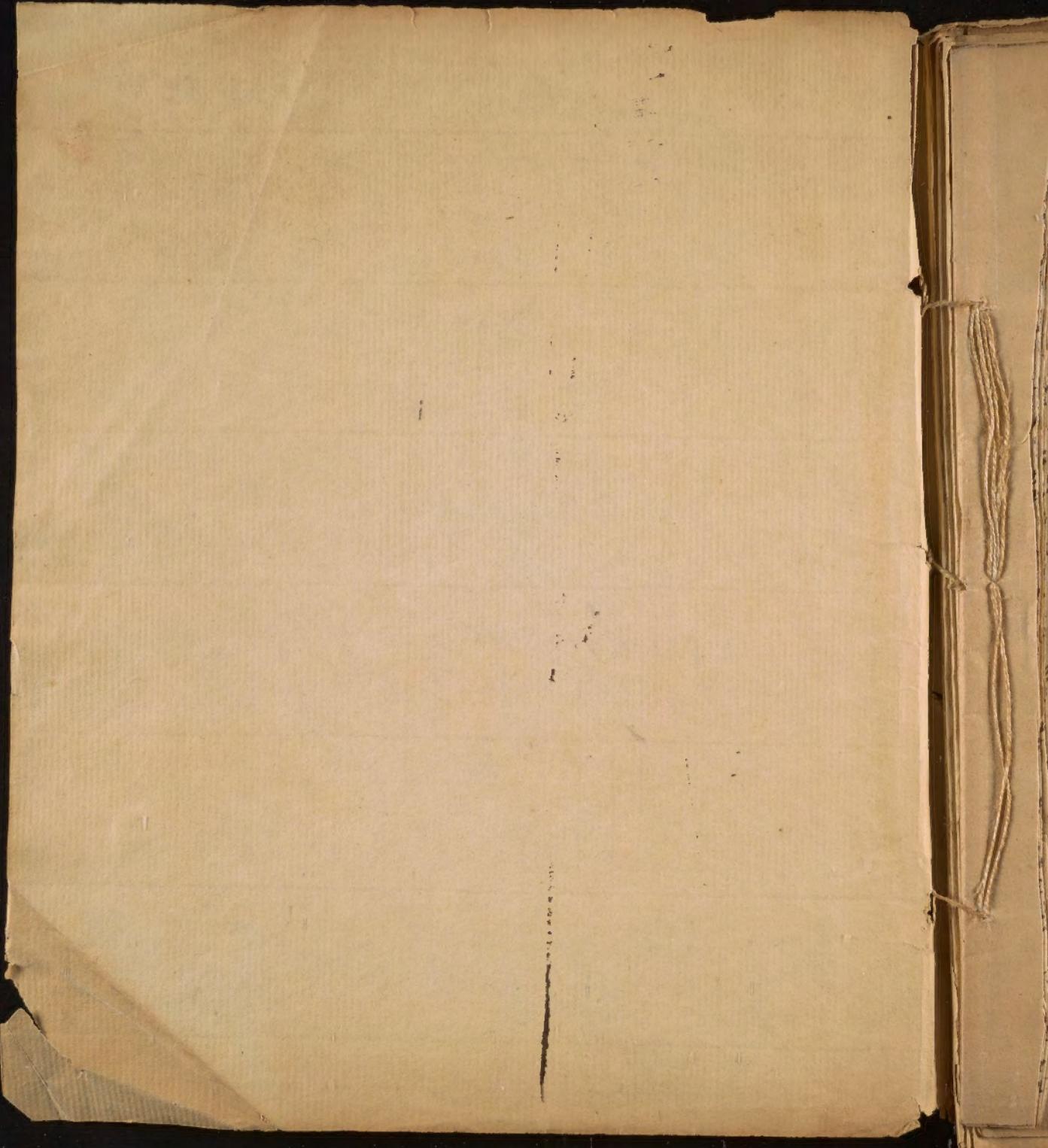
~~In asphyxia from immersion in water,
warmth, friction and the inflation of the~~

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~~distress of the mind~~

~~Dreaming - 2
Phantasms - 5
Absence of mind 7
Frenzy - 9
Syncope - 11
Asphyxia - 15.~~

on Syncope
asphyxia &
Frenzy. —



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Syncope or fainting

Depends on a diminution or suspension
of the motions of the heart.

Its symptoms are - a sense of languor
and anxiety about the heart - giddiness
dimness of sight, noise in the ears - quick,
weak, or absent pulse - paleness, cold
ness of the hands & feet - cold sweat on
the forehead - & a cessation or suspension
of the animal functions of sensibility
motion. In recovering from Syncope,
we sometimes observe great anxiety
about the heart - vomiting, &
convulsions.

Women are more subject to it

✓ They may be known from from
being constant.

men. It is sometimes hereditary in families. It does not shorten life.

I knew a man ^{of 90 years of age.} ~~Dr. Beauville~~ who had been afflicted with it for forty years of his life. ~~it 40 years. He lived to be 90~~

Its causes are local & general.

The first depend on Anæmia, Polypus & drying & ossification of the heart, or a disease of some of the large vessels which adjoint it. They are for the most part incurable. The general causes are such as act upon the whole system thro' the medium of the brain. They are 1 profuse hemorrhages by ~~art~~ nature or art.

- 2 Great irritation from any cause.
- 3 Severe pain, or the Agitation of it.
- 4 Great emotions or strong passions.

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5 disagreeable sights 6 disagreeable
smells; 7 certain antipathies to things
not naturally disagreeable.

8 offensive matter in the stomach
as putrid bile, or undigestible aliment.

9 great heat, 10 drinking cold water
or any other very cold liquor when the
body is heated. 11 contagious ^{and only apply} applied
to the body. The Remedies ~~for it~~ ^{the fit} are

1 A recumbent posture of the body.

2 fresh air. This must be obtained
by opening doors, and windows, & per-
mitting as few attendants as possible
to be near the person affected.

3 Applying stimulating substances to
the nose as, ^{Volatile} ~~Snuff and~~ salt, ^{Snuff and} insect feathers.
~~Snuff and~~ ^{With hand of} Sols of the feet ~~and~~ Roll out the
Gum of a galangam of Myrra performed by the
last of those remedies.

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- 4 Frictions to the whole body.
- 5 Stimulating Glycerin & Cataplasma
to the feet. —
- 6 Cold water sprinkled on the face.

These are the Remedies for fainting
from its common causes. ~~When it is induced by heat,~~
it should be obviated by ^{the} warm Bath
or warm water applied to the hands
or feet. ~~when by~~ cold liquors, by Laudanum
in large doses, & frictions. All the
causes of syncope ^{should} be removed as
speedily as possible. When from contusions,
~~it arises from contusions,~~
~~bleeding is often painful.~~ To obviate the return of ^{the} disease,
the Remedies should be 1 Exercise, and
2 Cold Bath, & 3 A habit gradually acquired
of resisting its exciting causes. ~~when from~~

✓ It is often difficult to distinguish this apparent state of death, from that which is real. The following marks have generally been relied upon for that purpose. 1 The absence of the ~~death~~ contracted and pallid face of death. 2 The absence of stiffness in the limbs. 3 The long duration of warmth upon the body after its death. It is sometimes necessary ~~the best~~ ^{they} to exert heat which succeeds the coldness of ~~death~~ skin after death, which arises from its passage from the internal parts of the body where it exists it sometimes exists in an accumulated state in the close of life, & heats any part of the body. 5 The discharge of urine and stools. 6 The appearance of vapor upon a looking glass held to the mouth. 7 The appearance of motion upon the surface of a tumbler of water placed upon the coniform cartilage.

~~Life goes out of the body~~ Death may be suspended, with the absence of all these symptoms, and death may be real, where most of them take place.

Aphasia

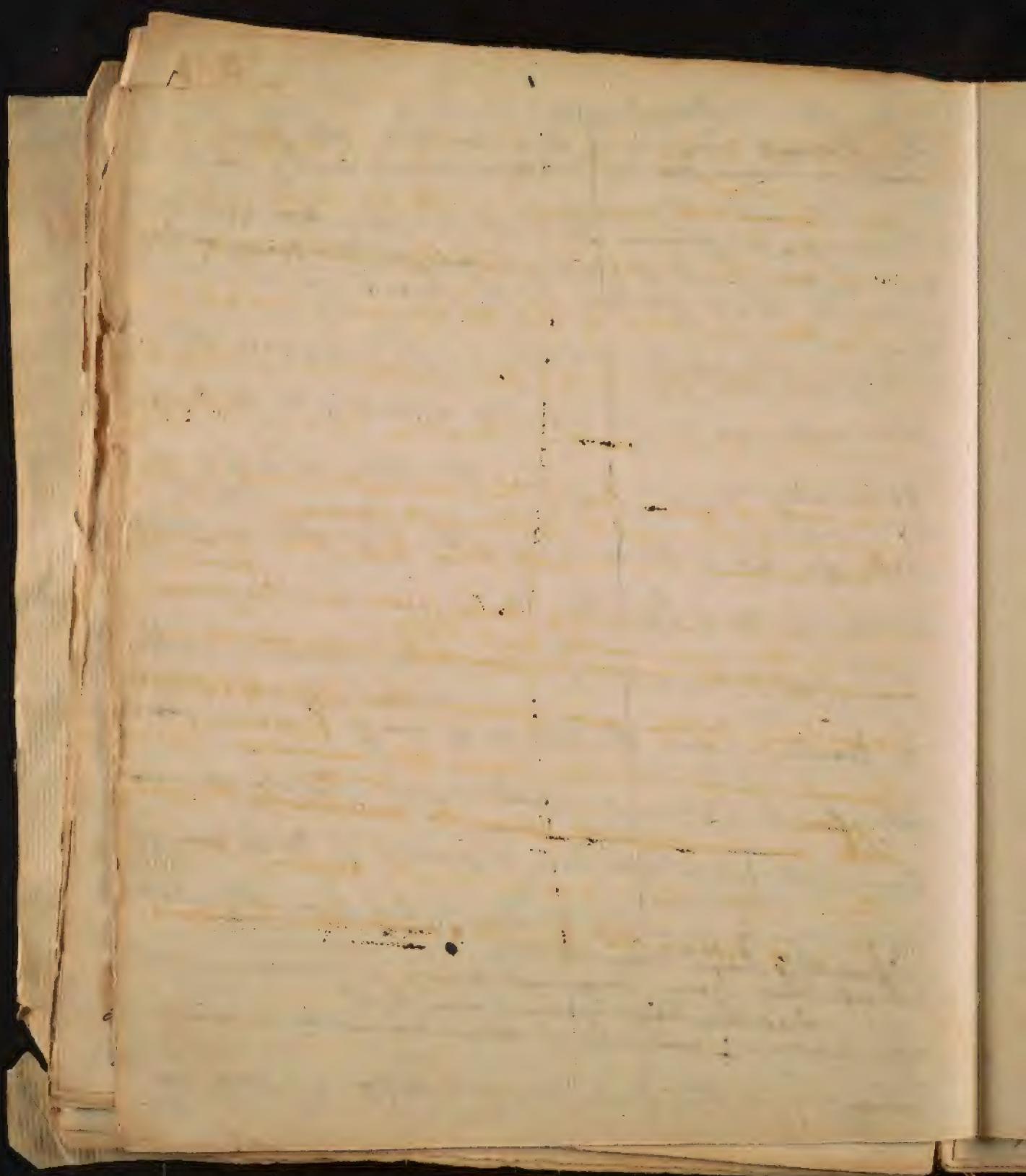
This Disease consists of two grades - the first is
~~This is a disease to be met with commonly called a~~

Trance, in which the whole body ~~is~~ apparently
 dies in this grade of aphasia, except the sense of hearing
 & except that portion of the brain in which the
 mind resides, and which in consequence thereof

still retains some degree of activity. As the disease
 generally comes on in the close of a fit of
 sickness, at a time when the thoughts are wholly
 directed to the world of spirits, the mind in a Trance
 from the habit it has recently acquired, continues
 to dwell upon the scenes of ~~their~~ happiness or
 misery, ~~which it had anticipated, and which it now~~
 from its debilitated state supposes it to be present.

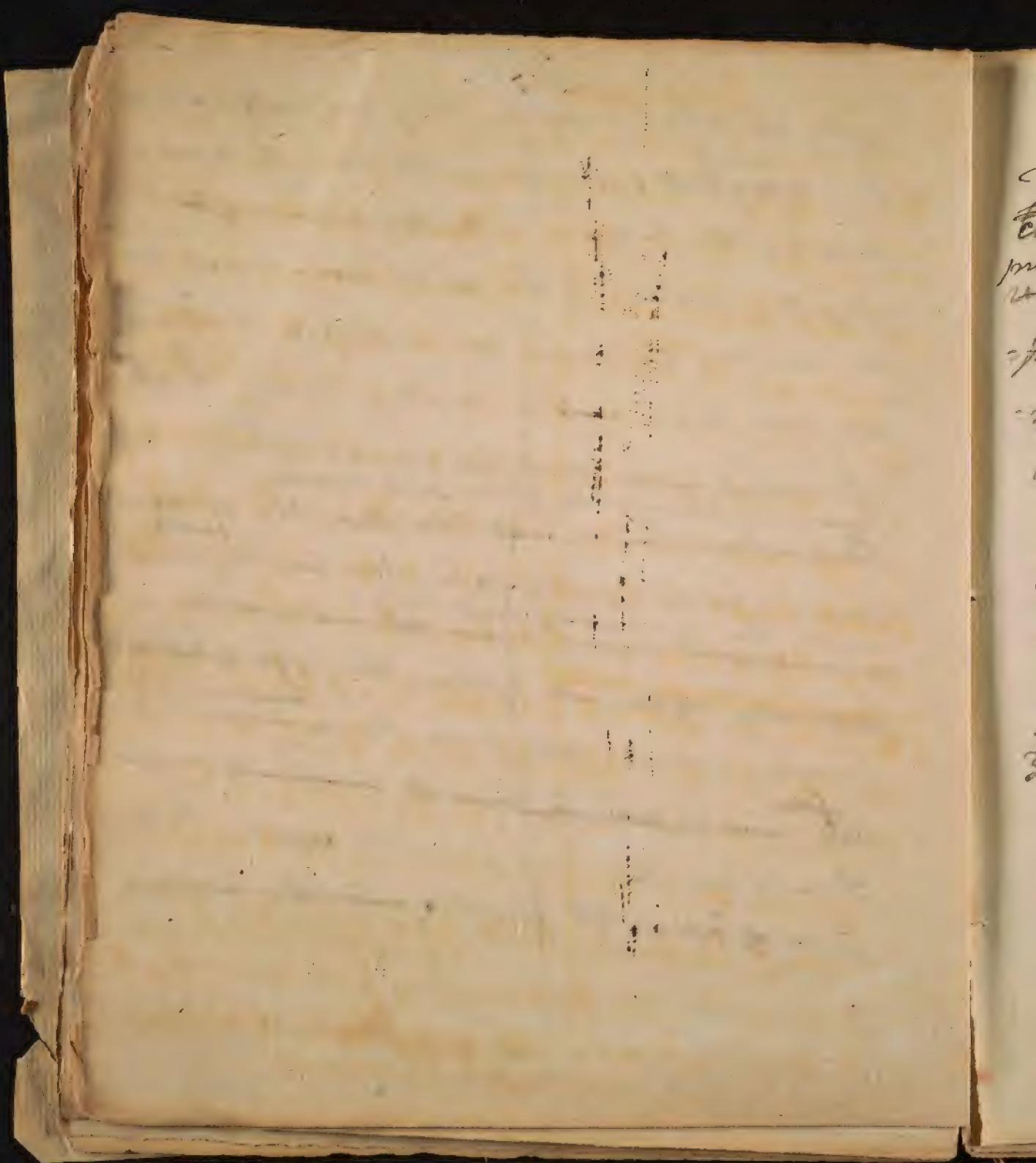
After such persons recover, they honestly relate
~~what they have dreamt only,~~
~~what they have dreamt only, as genuine~~
~~what they have dreamt only, but~~
 revelations & ~~which they believe to be real~~

~~say what they have dreamt, only, or seen to~~



only as phantoms. They are nothing but
vivid
the ~~longest~~^{widest} exercises of the mind shut up as
were in the brain. — As the means of detecting
— the existence of this ~~no~~ Disease, and its reme-
dies are the same as for Asphyxia, I shall
mention them ~~and~~ in treating upon that

~~The second mode~~ Or if they are not induced by the
previous thoughts of the sick person
~~But where this is not the case,~~ the conversa-
tions which usually take place in the room
with the apparently dead body, ^{same}
~~in which the corpse is left undyed~~ are
generally often set upon the state of departed
Spirits, and whether from the ^{tracing} being
~~often~~
~~thus unimpaired,~~ ^{may} ~~not~~ ^{not} easily suggest
them, for there are generally upon the
state of departed spirits, ~~and the having~~



Sophia D.

The second grade of Insanity is best, if not the
worst, consists of such an Absence of Motion as to
produce apparent death. It is to lower grade of less
monitory never attended by
profound Anæsthesia ~~but~~ a traces left
much as it ~~not~~ attended with any evidence
of mind, or if it be, they are not recollect ^{recovery.}
Its crises are violent convulsions or paroxysms
etc., Convulsions. Half

Its causes are, 1. ~~Opposing~~
2 Opposing matters in the Stomach. Half
baked, bread induced it in a Gentleman of
this City while on his travels in France.
~~3. Ingestion in winter.~~
3. Extreme cold. Animals that sleep during
the winter are affected with asphyxia.
4. Immersion in water. 5 Hanging. 6 Con-
tagious and ~~harmless~~ aromatic exhalati-
ons. 7 Carbonic Acid gas ~~shipped~~ from
Charcoal, or ~~shipped~~ lightning
8. Intoxication. ~~the 8 & 9. the heat of lightning~~
~~9. the stroke of lightning.~~

I first mention such as proper for
them all
and then mention the remedies
that are ~~not~~^{proper} for Asphyxia
~~from each of the its~~
~~from all its causes that have been~~
~~mentioned.~~

In speaking of the Remedies that are proper to cure Asphyxia I shall mention such as are proper in asphyxia from ~~all~~^{its causes generally.} I shall mention such as are proper in asphyxia from ~~all~~^{such of} the causes that have been enumerated.

To the first belong,

1 ~~Inhalation~~ Placing the body in an easy and natural position, and stripping it of such clothing and ligatures employed in dress, as may tend to retard the return of life. -

2 warmth and gentle frictions to every part of the body. They should be gentle, or frangible, avoiding to the exposed

* This practice is founded upon the
importance of Air in beginning &
supporting animal life -

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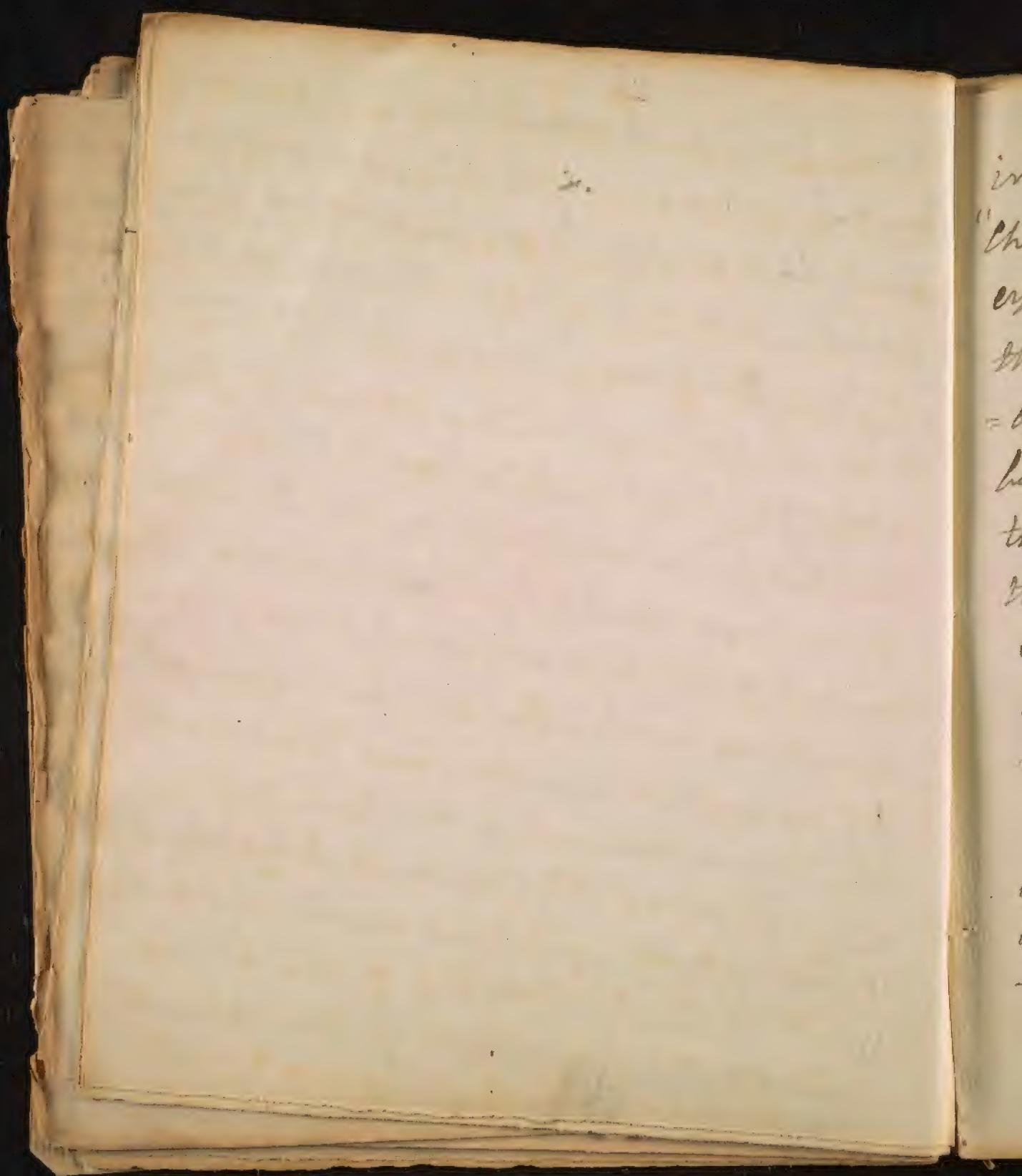
accumulation, or expenditure of the excitability by the sudden or gradual suspension of life. ~~If it happens to~~ They should be gentle in the former, and forcible in the latter case. —

3 Inflating the lungs with air by placing the nose of a pair of bellows in one nostril, and stopping the other. There are facts which seem to render it probable that respiration has a greater power of reviving life when thrown into the lungs.

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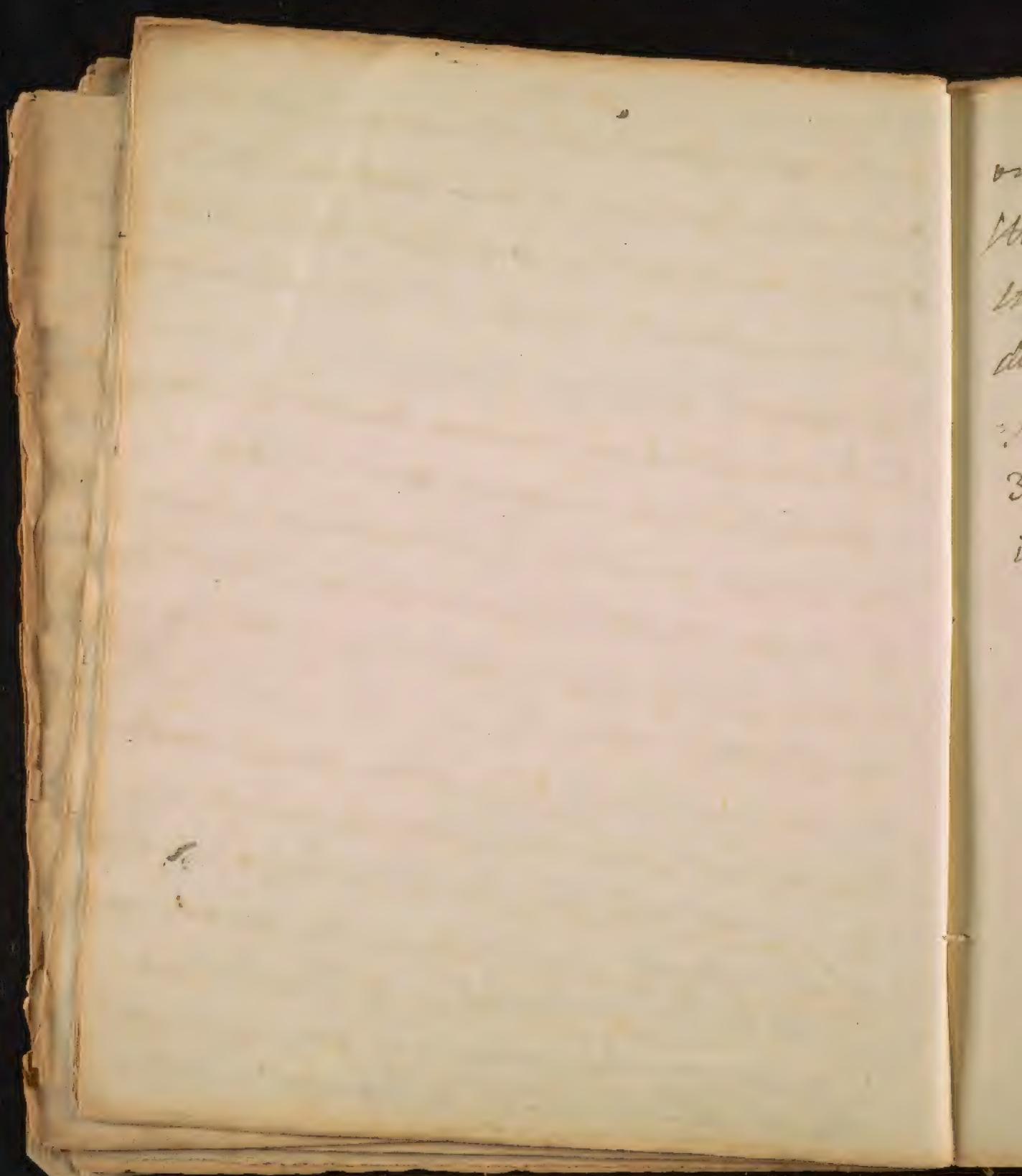
than common beyond atmospherical
 Air. Linnaeus revived his youngest daugh-
 ter who was still born, by blowing his
 breath into her lungs. There is an ~~acc.~~
 in the German Ephemerides of a woman
 being revived in the same way. It is
 notable the respiration of the deceased
 -mitted for mentioned in the Old testa-
 ment was effected by these means. The
 words which contain the history of this
 event are as follow. "And he went up,
 lay upon the Child, and put his mouth
 upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his
 eyes, and his hands upon his hands, &
 he stretched himself upon the Child, and the
 flesh of the Child was warm." This
 process was repeated after a short



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interval, upon which we are told the "child sneezed sometimes and opened his eyes". Kings 11 Chaps: 10 34 & 35. I have said the respiration of this child was probably effected by these natural means, but an efficacy was no doubt imparted to them by ^a supernatural power: It is in this way we often find a concurrence of natural and supernatural power in many of the events recorded in the OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS. Perhaps the respiration is employed in the cases that have been mentioned acts more certainly than atmospheric air from its being somewhat reduced, and thus encreased the excitability of the lungs.

2 Besides the Air which is conveyed into the lungs. stimulating liquors medicines,



or liquor should be conveyed into the stomach by means of a wooden tube thrust through the nostrils & so bent as descend a small distance into the Oesophagus.

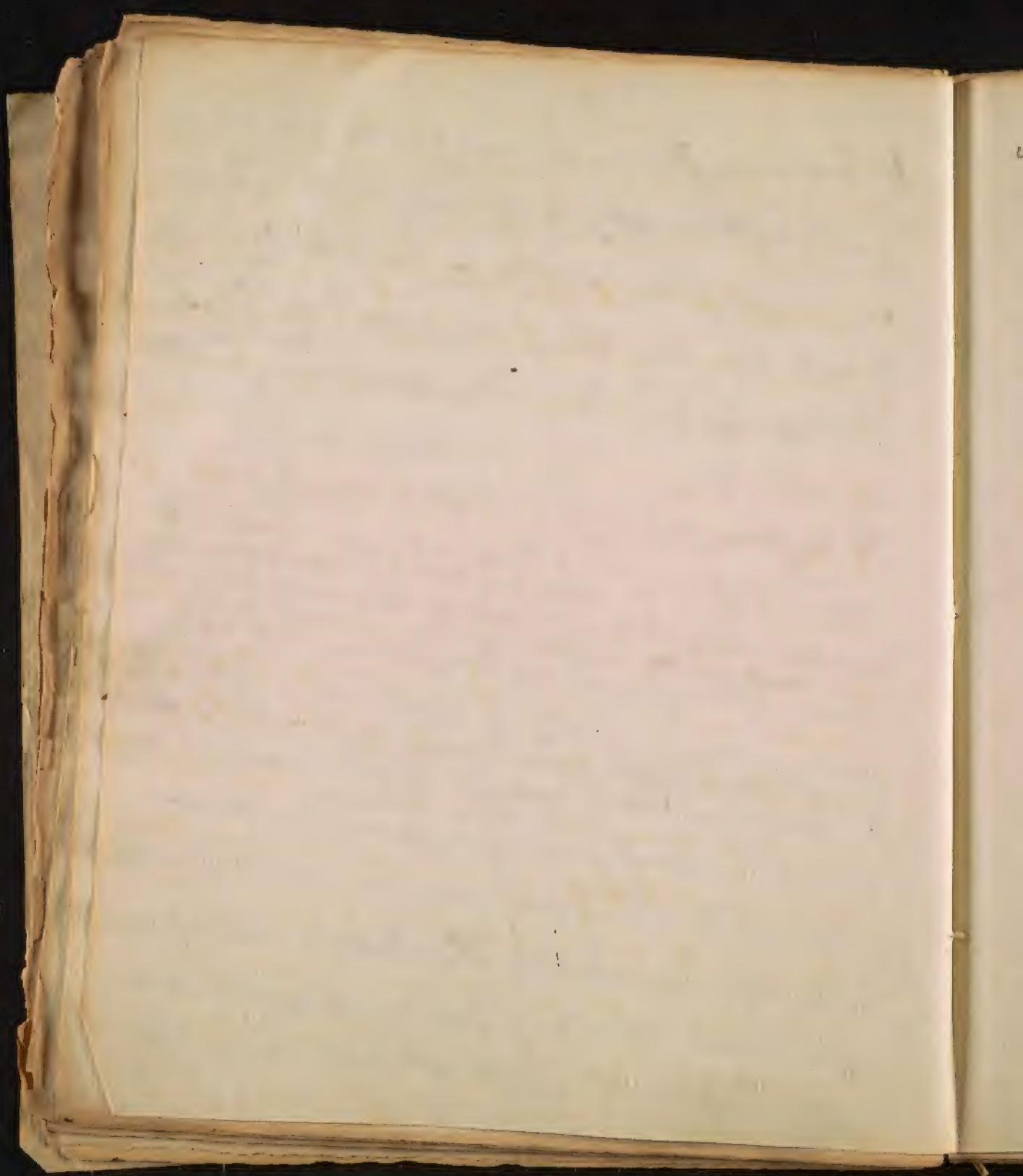
~~3 Stimulating injections should be thrown into the bowels. Reflect that irritability in most cases, and perhaps in all cases of sudden death lingers longer in the intestinal canal than in any other part of the body.~~

~~The stimuli should be gentle ^{or} and powerful whenever applied, according to the exertions that have been made by patients to save their lives. The greater or the more protracted those stimuli have been the more powerful should be the~~

Speaking at first in a fable, and gradually in an elevated tone of voice in the ear of a patient, has sometimes revived suspended life. This practice is founded upon the sense of hearing, and the mind being still in a healthy and active state. Talking of the place and time of interring the supposed dead body revived a former citizen of Philadelphia ~~who was~~ thought to be ~~dead~~ in the Islands of Barbadoes, and the ringing ^{funeral} a hymn had ^a similar effect we are told by upon the supposed dead body of a young woman in Germany.

¶ Certain Stimuli applied to certain parts of the body endowed with a peculiar or specific sensibility or irritability. These parts are the ears - the nose - the lips, the soles of the feet - the intestines, ^{the skin} and the wind pipe.

✓ Hallowing with a loud voice, or making a great noise has sometimes revived suspended life. ^{This practice is founded upon the probability suggested by life in some cases} Life ^{reviving longer in the ears} in some cases occurs in any other part of the body. In such cases ^{it will be found to begin in the ears} by whispering only in the ears. 2 Certain Odors applied to the nostrils, & gentle impusions of a peculiar nature applied to the lips have in many instances awakened the body & mind from apparent death. Water dropped from the height of four or five upon the



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upper lip is soon felt throughout the whole system. The grand mother of an Irish gentleman now of this city, was ~~wanted~~ resuscitated by her lap-dog jumping upon her Coffin and licking her nose, and lips just before her the hour appointed for her interment & after the Company had assembled to follow her to the grave.

3 The intestines in all cases of sudden death retain their sensibility after it has perished in other parts of the body, for which reason, they should always be stimulated by injections in our attempts to cure Asphyxia.

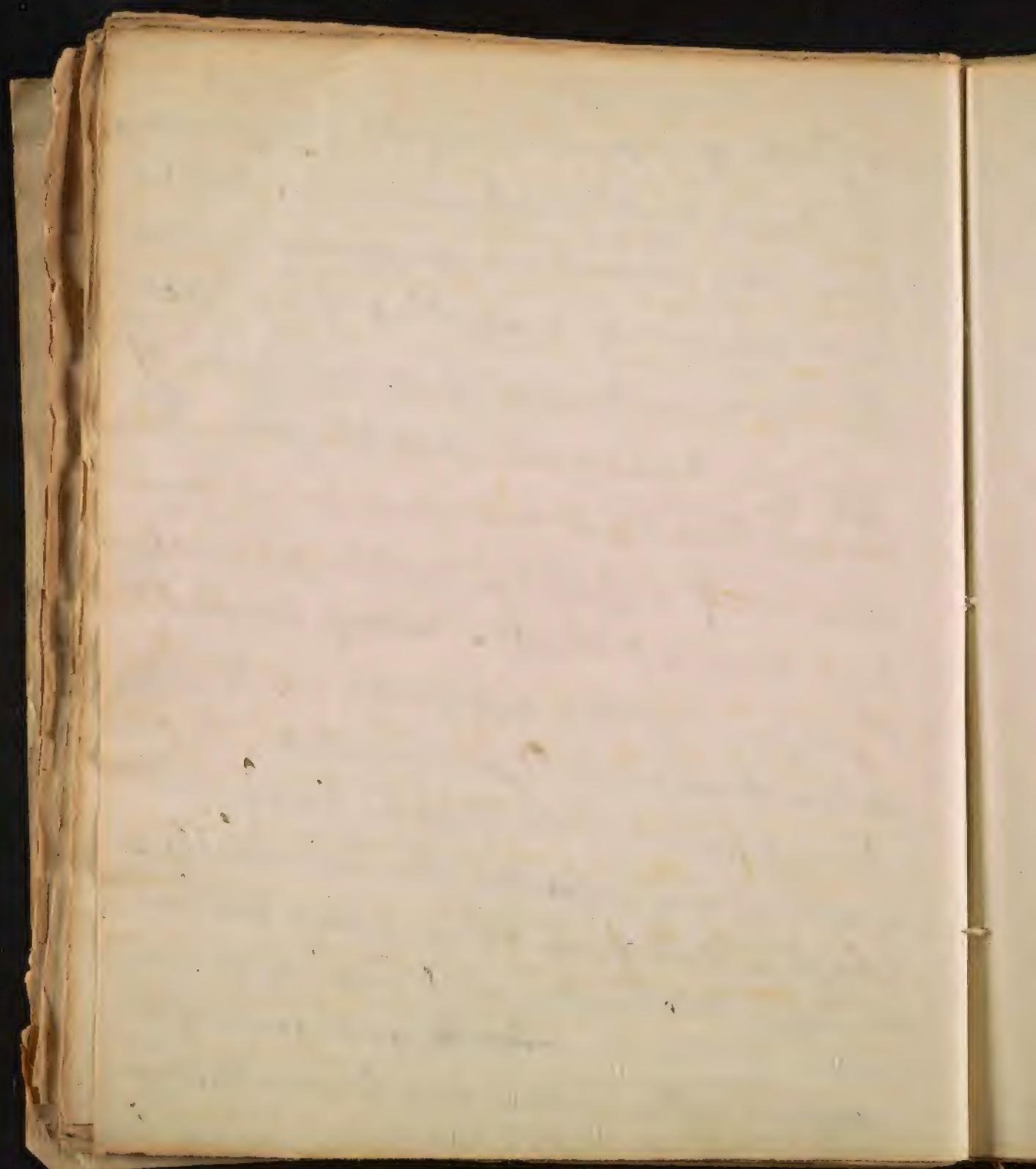
4 I have used an amount of a young grain, who had lain three days in

V should not be neglected in desperate
cases. ^{This remedy is suggested by the} Extract the Stones that are upon
most of persons discouering signs of life
and were recovering afterwards from
the first incision of ~~a~~^{an} ~~desperately~~^{dipping} knife,

being revived

a state of apparent death, by pinching a large portion of his skin. In this case the muscles were probably the last retreat of departing life. He did not revive until some time after the application of the remedy. After his recovery ~~when his sense~~, he complained very much of a soreness in the parts which had been pinched. cutting the flesh

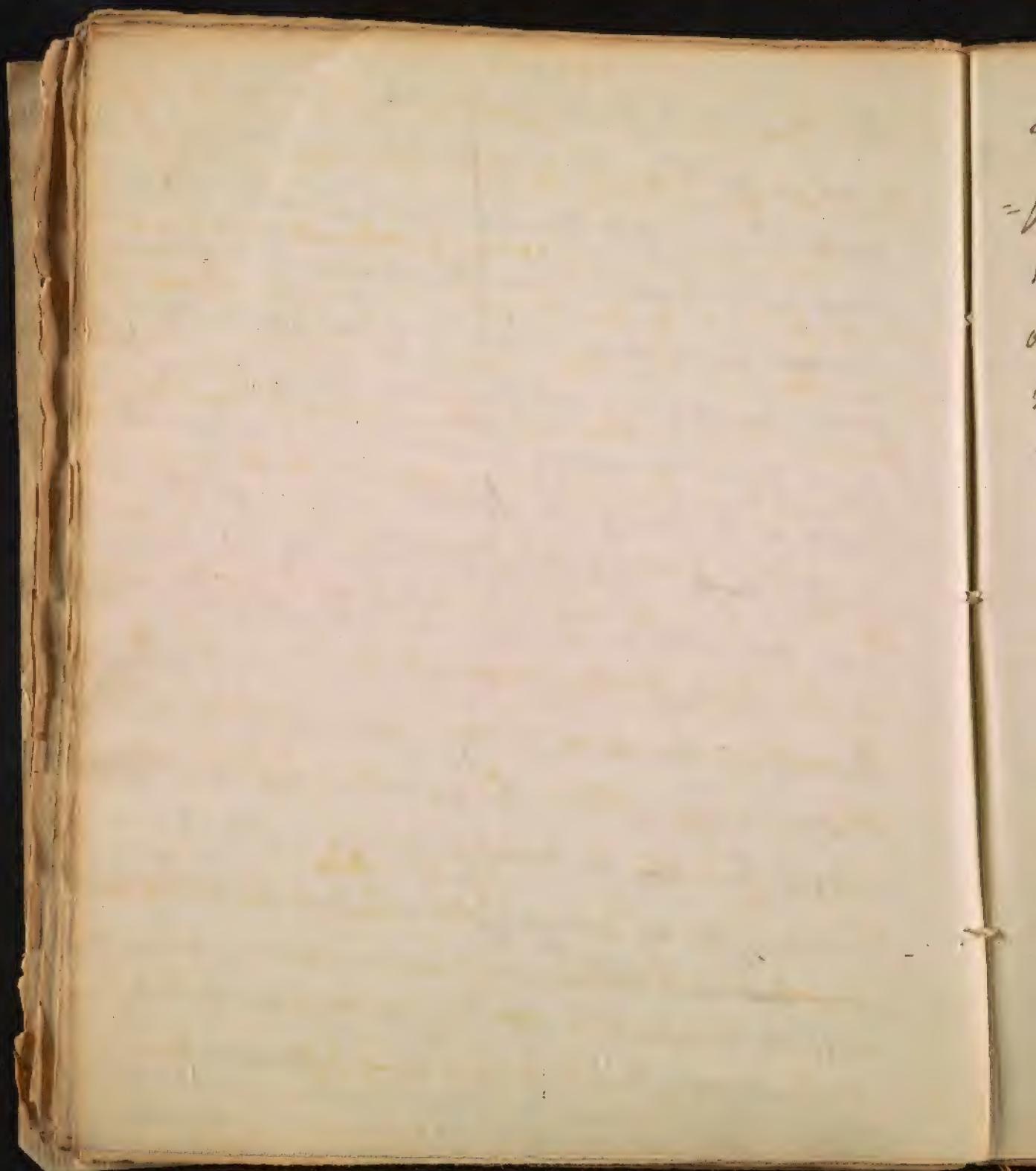
5 In favor of the application of Pinuli to the wind pipe, Dr Jones relates the following fact in his Vulgar Errors in medicine. A gentleman in Devonshire who had lived freely died, and was laid out in state. His butler went into the room where he lay in order to give each of the persons who watched his corpse during



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the right a glass of brandy. When he came to the corpse of his master, he said "Come old Gentleman I will not pass you by. You shall have a glass more you are dead, of what you loved so dearly while you were alive" and then opening his mouth, he poured into it a glass of the spirit, some of which passed into the glottis into his trachea and excited a cough which set the blood of his whole body in motion, and thus brought back his life. The importance of stimulating the lungs has been shown. Lodged by the inflating them with air. The mode of exciting them which has been ~~suggested~~ suggested by an accident, promises to be a useful addition to the action of air upon them.

Additional
for Asphyxia suited to its particular causes.



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The Remedies for Appendicitis should be different according to its cause. I shall v-

- 1 When it arises from violent emotions or passions of the mind, or from offensive matter in the stomach, The stimulus from them should be opposed by more powerful stimuli applied to every sensible external part of the body, & to the bowels by means of injections.
- Boiling water applied to the head & breast, promises more immediate relief than any other stimulus, & should by all means be used.
- 2 In Appendicitis from ^{the remedy} Cold should be the ~~cause~~ ~~cause~~ cause application of warmth a few degrees above the ~~on~~ temperature of the body, and its gradual increase afterwards.

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or of a longer time floats upon the
surface of the water.

3 In Asphyxia from Drowning. The remedies
should be with all those which have been
mentioned, the extraction of water from
the lungs by means of an instrument
contrived by Dr Goodwin for that purpose.

^{Doctor} It has proved however that death
from drowning is not induced by this water,
but by the want of ~~oxygen~~ oxygen the usual
stimulus of Oxygen upon the lungs.

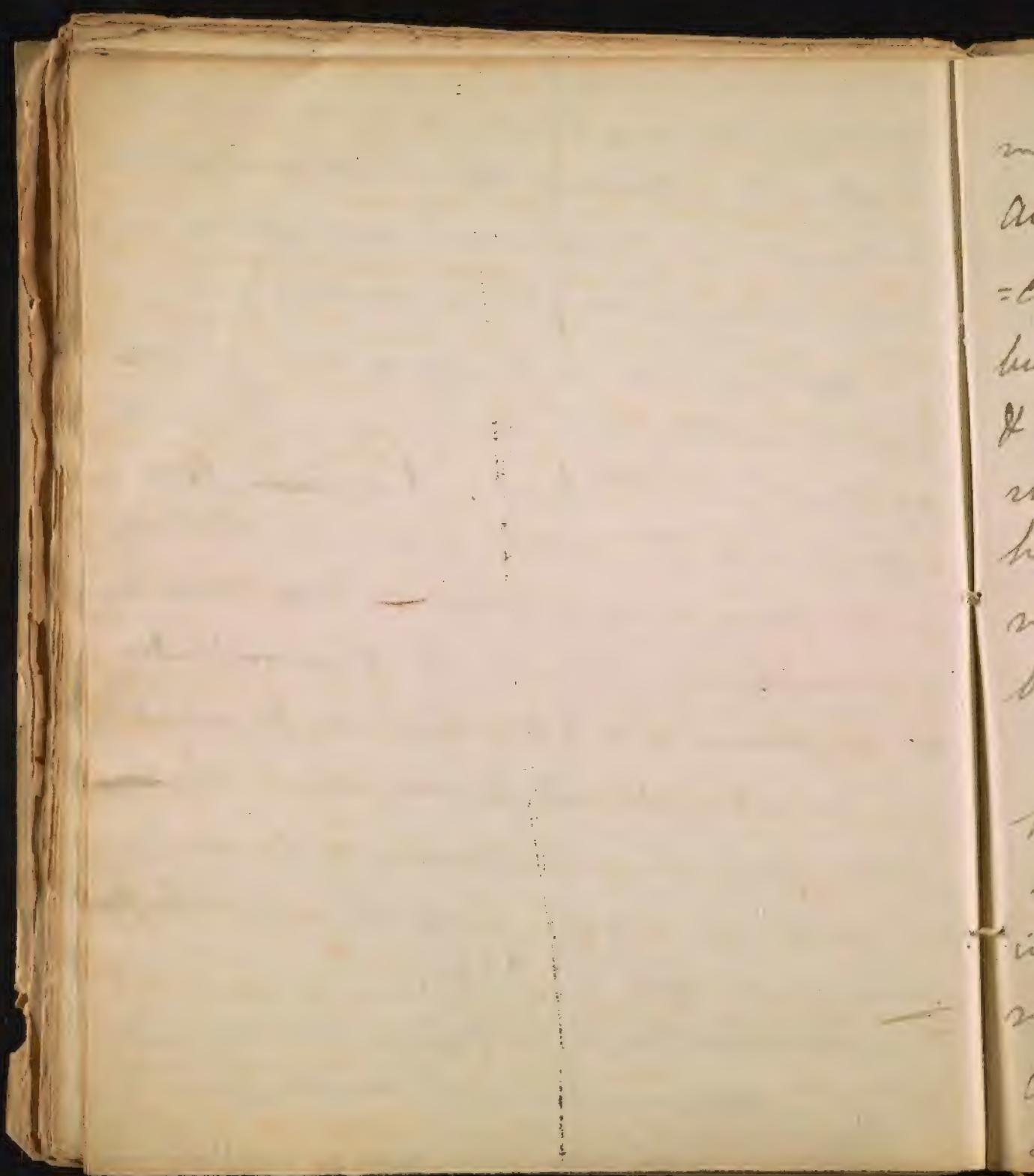
It has often been asked, Why a
body which has been drowned, first sinks and
~~affernow~~ afterwards in the course of a day or two ~~or three~~ floats ^{especially}.
~~three~~ floats. To this question I answer, - the
body in its first immersion, contracts from
timor or fear at which time it becomes
heavier than the water. When these contracti-
ons are relaxed, the body rises & floats upon
the surface of the water from its specific



gravity becoming the same as that of the water. It is probable life is not completely extinguished, until those contractions or spasms are completely relaxed.

4 Asphyxia from hanging seems to have been supposed to arise from a stoppage of the reflux of blood from the brain, but later late experiments prove that it is induced wholly by the stoppage of respiration. Bloodletting so commonly practised for it is under the influence of a belief that the disease was apoplexy, should be omitted, & the remedies formerly mentioned, particularly the exertion of the lungs should be chiefly relied upon for a cure.

5 Asphyxia from contagions or miasma should be treated with all the remedies formerly



mentioned, and particularly with fresh air. Its efficacy is strongly enforced by Dr. Sydenham. In the case recorded by Dr. Sydenham of a man who was supposed to be dead from the small pox being revived & cured by the opening the windows of the room in which he had lain, and placing him in a stream of fresh air with nothing but a winding sheet upon his body.

To Asphyxia from Carbonic Acid Gas,^{the} from lightning & from intoxication, are to be relieved by the affusion of cold water ^{upon} to the head in addition to the general remedies formerly mentioned. When drunkenness was more common in our City than it is at present, I have seen it cured by dragging the

~~The fact of Spincter urei in force and of all
the muscles of the body by the factor which accompa-
nies putrefaction.~~

~~is accompanied with obvious inten-
sions~~

~~I am indebted to a good
housewife for this last remark by death.
A fowl is never fit for the spit until
these~~

~~These marks should
be continued for some time for the~~

~~This
factor has sometimes taking place in man-
fers without being followed by
= ligament before death. Sir John Pringle
takes notice of it. I have once seen it in
place young wargan in this city taking place
since scattered round about~~

~~a surveyor take
in whom this factor was very perceptible;
for which reason all the marks of death
intended should always be delayed in~~

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patient to a pump & pumping water
upon his head for ten or fifteen minutes.
The cure has been so complete by this
remedy, that the patient has walked home
without staggering from the place where it
was used.

~~Aphixia from lightning has been cured
in~~

not only in all the common cases of
suspected cases of Asphyxia, until the factor
has continued for some time and is obvious
upon every part of the body, ^{first in all cases} - In no case
in which death ^{has occurred suddenly, or}
of sudden death, and in most cases of death
the transition has been sudden from apparent health
from acute diseases which ^{or transition} have occurred
in acute diseases to death, and in all acute
diseases in which it has taken place
~~without~~ without the usual signs of death
as fainting, a stop, choking, & suspension
of breathing, ^{and} short instrument to replace
until ~~no~~ without the usual signs of death
- such as fainting, choking, suspension
of respiration, and extreme pain; inter-
-current should be delayed until the factor
has continued for some time, and is
obvious upon every part of the body.

